REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1. Amendment to the specification, claims 7, 17, and claims 1, 10:

The non-descriptive title has been written to more clearly indicate the invention. The original title "BACK MODULE" is now more descriptively prosed as, "BACKLIGHT MODULE AND A LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY USING THE SAME". Claims 7, 17 are amended to be dependent on claims 5, 15 to remove the problem with the lack of antecedent basis. The applicant has amended claims 1, 10 to respectfully add the limitations of claims 4, 14 in order to distinguish from Dirscheri et al. (US 6,683,659), as will be explained below. No new matter is introduced through these amendments.

New claims 20-29 are added. Claim 20 recites a discharge gas is discharged by a luminous body. Claim 21 mentions the luminous body comprises a cold cathode flat fluorescence lamp (CCFFL) and a light emitting diode (LED). Paragraph [0018] of the applicant's specification states, " The backlight module 52 comprises a cold cathode flat fluorescence lamp (CCFFL) or a light emitting diode (LED) for use as a luminous body". Thus, no new matter is added.

2. Rejection of claims 1, 2, 4-6 and 8-10 under 35 U.S.C. 102 (e) as being anticipated by Dirscheri et al. (US 6,683,659).

Claims 1, 10 have been amended to overcome this rejection. Specifically, the limitations "a light-shielding layer disposed under the two adjacent fluorescent layers of different color emissions; and an opening disposed under each fluorescent layer" have been added to the claims. The amended claims 1 and 10 are different from Dirscheri et al. (US 6,683,659), because of the following reasons:

(1) As illustrated in Fig. 2 of the applicant's invention, the light-shielding layer 78

and the opening 79 are under the two adjacent fluorescent layers 74. But, the black matrix 13 of Dirscheri et al. (US 6,683,659) are formed between the two phosphor layers 11, as Fig. 1 shows. The position of the light-shielding layer 78 of the present invention is different form the black matrix 13 of Dirscheri et al. (US 6,683,659).

(2) The light-shielding layer 78 of the applicant's invention is able to reflect the UV light between the reflective layers 72, 78 to avoid the UV light loss. But the black matrix 13 of Dirscheri et al.(US 6,683,659)is able to absorb the UV light for purifying each color of the phosphor layer 11. The function of the light-shielding layer 78 of the applicant's invention is that the light-shielding layer 78 can gather the UV light. The function of the black matrix 13 of Dirscheri et al. (US 6,683,659) is that the black matrix 13 can absorb the UV light. The light-shielding layers (the black matrix) of these two cases have different functions.

(3) Furthermore, the applicant's invention contains the opening 79 that disposed under each fluorescent layer 74. The light-shielding layer 78 of the applicant's invention is able to reflect the UV light between the reflective layers 72, 78 to avoid the UV light loss. Then, the UV light emits from the opening 79 into the fluorescent layer 74. But Dirscheri et al. (US 6,683,659) doesn't have any opening under the phosphor layer.

Thus, the amended claims 1 and 10 are patentably distinguishable from Dirscheri et al. (US 6,683,659). Reconsideration of the amended claims is politely requested.

3. Rejection of claims 1, 2, 8-12, 18 and 19 under 35 U.S.C. 102 (e) as being anticipated by Sumiyoshi (US 2003/0122771).

In Fig. 22 and the twenty-eighth embodiment of Sumiyoshi (US 2003/0122771), it notes "both a common electrode 14 and a scanning electrode 13 are made up of a plurality of belt-shaped electrodes being placed in the same direction and each of the belt-shaped electrodes serves as a backlight corresponding to light having one of R, G, and B colors can

be performed". And the gas layer 12 is disposed between the common electrode 14 and the scanning electrode 3, as Fig. 22 shows. Furthermore, when both the scanning electrode 3 of the substrate 22 and the common electrode 14 of the substrate 21 are discharged and produce the voltage between them, the voltage produces UV light and makes the fluorescent material layer 5 emit light. But, in applicant's invention, the voltage is produced by two adjacent power electrodes of the rear substrate. The applicant's structure and voltage producing method are therefore different from Sumiyoshi (US 2003/0122771).

Thus, the amended claims 1 and 10 are patentably distinguishable from Sumiyoshi (US 2003/0122771). Reconsideration of the amended claims is politely requested.

4. Rejection of claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being anticipated by Dirscheri et al. (US 6,683,659).

Claims 1 and 10 are patentably distinguishable from Dirscheri et al. (US 6,683,659) for the above-mentioned reasons. Their dependent claims are also patentable.

5. Rejection of claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being anticipated by Dirscheri et al. (US 6,683,659) in view of Eom (US 2004/0051819).

Claims 1 and 10 are patentably distinguishable from Dirscheri et al. (US 6,683,659) for the above-mentioned reasons. Their dependent claims are also patentable.

6. Rejection of claims 3 and 13 under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being anticipated by Sumiyoshi (US 2003/0122771).

Claims 1 and 10 are patentably distinguishable from Sumiyoshi (US 2003/0122771) for the above-mentioned reasons. Their dependent claims are also patentable.

7. Rejection of claims 14-16 under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being anticipated over Sumiyoshi (US 2003/0122771) in view of Dirscheri et al. (US 6,683,659).

Claims 1 and 10 are patentably distinguishable from Sumiyoshi (US 2003/0122771) and Dirscheri et al. (US 6,683,659) for the above-mentioned reasons. Their dependent claims are also patentable.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Sincerely yours,

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